BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—" Adonis. COMEDY THEATRE -2 and 8—" Kellar." COMENT THEATRE -2 and 8—" Kellar."

CASINO -2 and 8—" Amorita."

DALY'S THEATRE -2 and 8—" A Night Off."

EDEN MUSEE—Waxworka

GRAND OFFIS HOUSE—2 and 8—"Oh, What a Night."

HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE -2 and 8—" The Grip."

LYCEUM THEATRE -2 and 8:15—" One of Our Girls."

MARYSON SOURCE GREEN—Hannes Village. SQUARE GARDEN-Japanese Village, SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:30-"Saints and

NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-"The Rateatcher." NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—"The Rateatcher."

BYANDARD THEATRE—2 and 8—"Christmas Pantomime."

ETAP THARRE—2 and 8—"The Block Hussar."

THALIA THEATRE—8—"Trumpeter."

THALIA THEATRE—8—"Trumpeter."

THALIA THEATRE—2 and 8—"Wrinkles."

UNION SOURRE THEATRE—2 and 8—"Romeo and Juliot."

WALLACKS—2 and 8—"Hoodman Bind."

14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—"Evangeline."

SD AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—"Minstrols."

5TH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—"Minstrols."

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Unameas Notices.

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New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1886,

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foneign.-Revolutionary disorders in Spain. = Part of Burman to be ceded to China. === Result of explorations on the Congo. = Ste Cunegoude, Quebec, agreeing to submit to health - Martial law expected in Tamantipas, Mexico.

Domestic.-Governor Hill inaugurated at Albany; Governor Lee at Richmond. === Fire in Detroit burned up property worth \$1,500,000. A boat's crew carried under by a whale; fishermen lest on the Grand Banks. === Fourteen suits for \$10,000 damages each begun against the Plymouth Water Company, === The president of the Lancaster. Mass., National Bank embezzles \$100,000 and departs for Canada. = Reported end of the Monongahelia Valley coal miners' strike. === Odd Feilows' fend in the West.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Miss Van Vorst killed by flames and fright; a blind begger burned to death. New officials in charge of their offices. Observances of New Year's Day, ____ Sailors rescued from a bark. = Slight clews to the murderer of Mrs. Garrity. === Holiday brawls that may end in murders.

THE WEATHER .- PRIBUNE observations indicate slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 44°: lowest, 35°; aver-

In other columns of THE TRIBUNE this morning will be read a review of the chief incidents in the financial circles of the world in 1885. It is not altogether a cheerful story, but it ends more happily than it began. Those of our readers who have always managed to be on the right side of the market will find the record full of pleasing reminiscences.

The cause for the present rise in the price of and United States Consuls. Some attribute it to speculation, others to a small supply, and others still to a change in fashions which increases the demand for silk goods. A reasonable supposition is that the present state of the market is due to a combination of all three

For depositors in the Lancaster National Bank, at Clinton, Mass., the new year opens gloomily. The bank is closed pending an investigation of its accounts, and the president having embezzled \$100,000 is supposed to have fled to Canada. This gentleman owned a majority of the stock and ran the institution to suit himself. As he was known to be more or less of a speculator, the deposiors who left their money in his charge have only themselves to blame for their present unhappiness.

We had supposed that Governor Hill was content to be considered a plain business man with good judgment and common sense, but judging from the familiar historical information and well-worn dates which he has stuffed into his inauguration speech, the inference is plain that Mr. Hill desires to pass for a person of wide learning and culture. The public will look in vain for practical economic suggestions or new and broad lines for State administration; and will hardly be satisfied with vague premises to follow out the principles of reform laid down by Governor Tilden. Why this diserimination again t Mr. Cleveland ? And why, oh why, does Mr. Hill content himself with five lines or so of praise for the President ?

No holiday in New York is ever more heart fly or generally observed than New Year's Day Yesterday was no exception to the rule. The celebration began early; in fact it began before the day arrived, as the tooting of horns and the blowing of whistles long before midnight proved. This species of celebrating is more or less exasperating to the disappointed and grouty portion of the community, but the average healthy man or woman does not greatly mind it-it apparently gives the performers so much unalloyed bliss. The weather was simply perfect, and if the rest of the new year is as bright as what we have had of it so far, the world will have no reason to complain of 1886, meteorologically speaking at least.

Lawn tennis is a decidedly different game in winter from what it is in summer, because the conditions under which it is played in winter are totally changed from those of the warm season. The light is never so good and the hall hounces more vigorously on planks than on the turf. Nevertheless, so great is the devotion which this somewhat æsthetic sport inspires in its admirers that it is pursued with ardor the year round-which is more than can be said for baseball, football, lacrosse or polo. The interest manifested in the games in the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday are proof of this assertion. Many amused spectators watched the sport there, and the players made records which even members of that lofty class known as "Newport Stars" might well be glad to have to their credit.

The "smartness" of Mr. Leaveraft in stealing a march on the Mayor and the new County Clerk by walking out of the County Clerk's office with his indices under his arms is rather amusing from a certain point of view. But it is doubtful if it will prove the shrewdest move that the Chief Searcher could have made. The city offered him a large sum of money for the indices, apparently admitting thereby that the books were private property; but that will not prevent the authorities from claiming the same without pay if the Corporation Counsel, who is now to investigate the matter, finds that they are records of office. But in whatever way the matter ends, the incident is only one more emphatic argument for an entire change in the present method of transferring titles to real

estate in this city. Careful examination of the bills which the Gibbs Committee have had drawn up as a result of their inquiries into municipal abuses does not allow hearty approval even for a majority of them. It is a good thing to get rid of the Excise Board by uniting it with the Police Department, and the contract business of the Department of Public Works should be regulated; but the proposition to make the Police a one-headed department is most extraordinary. Every consideration affecting the public welfare demands that it shall be under non-partisan control. It is not to be wondered at since the Mayor had a hand in framing these measures, that if they should become laws Mr. Grace would be a much greater autocrat than he is to-day-and really that is not needed for the good of the city.

THE LONG STRIKE ENDED. Dispatches announce that the great strike of coal mmers in the Monongahela Valley is virtually at an end, the men going to work at the rate of wages offered from the first by the employers, namely, 212 cents per bushel. This course has been earnestly advised by officers of the miners' associations for some time, it is understood, and meetings bave been held repeatedly at which it was expected that the men would decide to act upon the advice of their leaders, but the vote has hitherto been in favor of continuing the struggle. It is stated that the men yield at last because it has been found impossible to get other miners, who did not go into the strike or who abandoned it at different times, to stop work. But it is hardly strange that they were not willing to join the strikers after the most competent leaders had advised that the struggle should be abandoned, and after the repeated bloody attacks upon the men for preferring to work had aroused much indig-

This has been one of the longest and most obstmate struggles in the history of the country. It was on the 3d of March that the miners, in convention at Pittsburg, voted to repudiate their agreement to abide by the decision of an arbitrator, denounced Umpire Weeks

for his finding, and resolved that they would not go to work at 212 cents, but would strike the next Monday. The destitution and suffering during all these months of idleness have been terrible, and it has been a wonder to the people of that region how the miners and their families managed to exist at all. It is sad that such endurance and persistency should have been expended in resisting the result of an impartial arbitration, but the fact can no longer be denied by the miners themselves that Mr. Weeks was right when he decided that the state of the business would not justify a demand for the higher wages which the miners desired. The demand for coal. as he then foresaw, has been greatly reduced by the rapid substitution of natural gas for fuel in nearly all the large manufacturing establishments and in nearly 2,000 dwelling. owners of mines will find it and the difficult to market as much coal as they formerly did, even at reduced prices. Nor can it be denied that the cause of the miners has been harmed by the outrages to which some individuals have resorted in order to

compel those who were at work to desist. If the result of this lamentable struggle shall render both employers and workers more ready to submit their differences to arbitration hereafter, and more disposed to believe raw silk is variously explained by importers | that an impartial umpire may be in the right even though he decides against them, the sacrifice and suffering may not be entirely in vain. Neither party, in such a controversy, has a right to believe that it can see the truth or decide justly as well as impartial and upright arbiters who hear both sides.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Governor who was inaugurated at Albany vesterday is a Democrat. His term of office will not expire until after the next Pres idential election shall have been held. All the officials who are associated with him in the management of the State government are Dem-

The Legislature, on the other hand, is Republican in both its branches. We have a good working majority in the Senate, and something more than that in the Assembly. The Legislature, therefore, is the Republican opportunity If New-York is to be taken out of the Democratic column in 1888 this Legislature must respond to the best expectations, and by so doing clear the way to the larger success of the Presidential year. But the record made by the Legislature of 1885-for which the Republicans, since they were in the majority, were justly held responsible-was not calculated to help the Republican State ticket. On the contrary, it is safe to affirm that it cost Mr. Daven port and his associate nominees a good many

Every Republican legislator who is to be sworn in next Tuesday appreciates the force of these considerations-or, at all events, ought to, It is to be hoped and expected that they will be kent constantly in view in organizing the two houses. From now until Monday evening, when the nominating caucuses are held, a determined canvass will be made for President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly. THE TRIBUNE has no desire to attempt the rôle of dictator-it believes in allowing those who have been elected by the people to select their own presiding officers. But we assure our friends at Albany that their constituents are closely following their movements, and that the great body of Republicans are most anxious that no mistake be made at the start. A good beginning is half the battle. Let the Legis lature be organized in the public and in no private interest; organized for wholesome necessary work, and not so as to encourage the scoundrels who constitute the third house: organized so as to justify the assurance that there is to be no repetition of the scandals of

the last session. Stump speeches, zealous State committees, able and untiring party papers—a State cannot be carried and held by such means alone, Party success is largely conditioned on the quality and the quantity of the work which is accomplished by party representatives in the public service. A good Legislature in 1886, one that dispatches public business, effects the necessary reform in legislative machinery, declines to grand private axes, starves out the lobby and adjourns in good season, will be the most potent of weapons in our next campaign against the Democracy. Next year a United States Senator is to be elected, in the fall of 1887 State officers are again to be voted for, and then a year later will come the struggle which is to decide whether or not the Republican party is to be restored to power in the Nation. The incoming Legislature is an im

the name of the party we call upon all Republican Senators and Assemblymen to remember that fact in all the fidelity to duty which it enjoins.

THE TITAN'S NEW BURDEN.

The annexation of Burmah to the British Empire has been formally proclaimed. The Conservative Ministry have not shirked their responsibilities, as their predecessors had done in Egypt and the Soudan, but have promptly provided for the permanent occupation and government of the country conquered by General Prendergast. The experiment of deposing the King and administering the country by means of four of his chief Ministers was obviously a temporary expedient. Burmah has been added to India and will be governed by the Viceroy with the aid of British garrisons and military and civil administrators. This involves a large accession of political responsibility. But if the British Government had not been prepared to accept this as the inevitable result of a military expedition, it ought not to have sent a fotilia up the Irrawaidy and captured the Minhla forts. Superior civilization is under moral obligations to justify its invasion of semi-civilized countries by governing them well and improving the condition of the people. If it makes conquests and fails to exert a strong influence and to accomplish useful results, its methods and morals are more barbarous than the customs and ideas of the benighted races it subjugates.

The conquest of Barmah adds another heavy burden to the shoulders of that " weary Titan, the British Empire. During the last year great extensions of territory were made in South Africa, the line, of dependenci s on the coast being filled out and a protectorate being proclaimed over a vast area in the interior. In Polynesia several additional groups were annexed, and a large section of Papua was declared under British protection. Burmah is a broad and populous Empire in itself, and has outlying dependencies which must speedily fall under the Vicerov's rule. All these important accessions of political and military responsibility involve increased expanditures and multiply the dangers, risks and labor of governing the British Empire, Is it strange that pacific statesmen like Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright sometimes inveigh against the tendencies of expansion and strive to resist the obvious destiny of the English people? It is already an Empire too great to be administered without constant recourse to armaments and costly expeditions. The strain and pressure of governing it are exhausting the resources of the English people.

MAYOR LOWS FOUR YEARS IN OFFICE, Mayor Low has left the Brooklyn City Hall with the full confidence of his fellow citizens, and with the consciousness that the four years of his chief magistracy have been years of progress for the city. Much was expected of him at the beginning of his first term, and many of the hopes then entertained by good citizens have been fulfilled. In many respects Brooklyn has been a model city for the last four years. The concentration of the appointing power in the hands of the Mayor and the placing of the municipal departments under the control of one commissioner have been found to work well, and New-York and other cities have followed where Brooklyn led the way. Elected as a Republican on a non-partisan platform, Mr. Low carried out this principle as far as practicable in his administration. This been clean, honest, straightforward. Business principles, which the young Mayor pledged himself to introduce, have largely prevailed. The city has thriven, the Bridge has been finished, and elevated railroads have become an established fact in Brooklyn.

But Mr. Low's warmest friends will hardly claim that his career in the Mayor's office has been without blemish. The Excise Department has not been managed satisfactorily. The problem of keeping the streets clean has not been solved, and Mr. Low's Commissioner of City Works seems powerless before it. Mr. Low goes out of office with the accommodations in the public schools far below the demand for sittings. We are not charging him with the entire blame for these things; but has he done all in his power to bring about the desired improvements? Some of his public acts have indicated that he had hardly outgrown his boyhood, as when he addressed a proclamation to "my neighbors" in connection with the Bridgeopening ceremonies, when he appealed to the boys of Breeklyn" to refrain from burning ash-barrels on election night, and again when he literally "hired a hall" and attempted to instruct the people as to their political duties. These, things were meant seriously, but they

provoked a smile. In carrying out his ideas of non-partisonship Mr. Low at times went to an extreme, doubtless to his own injury. Especially in the fall of 1884 he seemed to think that the fact that he had been elected by Democratic as well as Republican votes made it incumbent on him to express no opinion on the great issues then at stake. When his opinion would probably have carried considerable weight he chose to be silent, although repeatedly urged to speak. That this was a grave mistake must be evident to Mr. Low now, as it was to a large number of his friends and well-wishers then. At any rate, he took pains to announce publicly before the last election that the year before he had cast his ballot for Mr. Blaine.

The friends of good government in Brooklyn do not look hopefulty to the future. The restoration of the McLaughlin Ring to power is a disaster that might have been averted by wise counsels. The incoming Mayor gives promise of being a mere tool in the hands of the Boss." By the side of the coming administration that of Mayor Low will shine with increased lustre. Certainly his two terms will mark an epoch in the history of Brooklyn.

HARD TIMES TESTED.

There are two kinds of hard times. When the millions suffer, as they did here in 1841 and do now in Europe, the proof is found in scanby food and clothing. The millions are not able to buy freely, and consumption shrinks. Any man who looked into the shops before Christmas, and found them crowded as they have not been for years with happy and eager wives and mothers, must have suspected that the sort of hard times which cut down the purchase of necessaries of life had not reached this country yet. A great holiday trade does not mean general starvation. The hard times which cut down profits of traders and speculators do not always prove a curse to the millions. As the old year sends in its accounts, the fact becomes clearer every day that consumption of necessaries of life in this country has scarcely been diminished at all. It is probable that in this particular the United States stands alone among the nations of the civilized world.

The returns of grain movement make it certain that the consumption has been almost if not quite as large within the past year as any year in our history. The decrease has been in quantities sent abroad; the movement to home consumers shows no decline. Neither is there any indication of decline in the consumption of meat. Even here at New-York, where there is portant link in the chain of these events, and in | ing as there is anywhere, though receipts of live | Capitol It may be therefore that the President

cattle last year were 44,000 head less than the year before, about 7 per cent, the increase in receipts of dressed beef at New-York and Jersey City was about 83,000 head, the trade having doubled in a single year. Receipts of hogs were 245,000, or 13 per cent more than in 1884, and larger than ever before. The receipts of sheep, also larger than ever before, were about 5 per cent larger than in 1884. If even in and about New-York the consumption of meats has thus increased, where has there been general destitution? Not in the use of fuel, certainly, for while the movement of bituminous coal has greatly increased, the output of anthracite has been 800,000 tons more than in 1884, and nearly as large as in any previous year, in spite of the great decrease in the quantity used in iron manufacture.

The millions have not been starving or freezing to death. Much suffering there always is in crowded cities, especialty in times of financial dulness. If the traders and speculators make small profits, they employ less labor, or pay less wages, or spend less freely, and in the immediate neighborhood where they gather some depression is inevitable. But the destitution cannot have been greater than usual, if the people actually consumed as much grain as ever before, and more meat and coal. It is right to relieve suffering, but not to magnify it. Let us see whether in any other land on earth the consumption of necessaries of life increased in 1884, or decreased as little as in the United States.

IMPEACHMENT SUGGESTED.

Secretary Bayard's policy with reference to the fisheries has met with destructive criticism from a prominent Eastern Democrat. The fishing clauses of the Treaty of Washington were abrogated by a joint resolution passed by Congress on March 3, 1883. By the termination of these clauses the rights of American fishermen in Provincial waters would naturally have reverted on July 1, 1885, to the treaty of 1818, which had been a prolific source of international dispute in the past. Secretary Bayard, lared by an ingenious etter from that skilful diplomatist, Mr. West, was entrapped into an agreement by which the will of Congress was vir nally nutlified. By a diplomatic arrangement between the State Department and the British Minister, the clauses which Congress had abrogated were extended from July 1 to January 1, with the understanding that the Administration should recommend the appointment of a joint commission to be charged with the settlement of the entire question of the fishing rights of the two countries. This recommendation was made in due time in the President's Message, as Mr. West had suggested, and fishing during the last six months has been uninterrupted and practically regulated by the clauses which Congress had abrogated. These are the facts. We shall now briefly summarize the judgment of a leading expert and uncompromising Democrat on the Government's

The Hon, R. S. Spofford, who was the Demperatic candidate for Congress in the Essex Massachusetts) District in 1884, pronounces it an instance of usurpation in office well nigh demanding the penalty of impeachment. He does not lay stress upon the Secretary's irregular action in committing the Administration, at the behest of a foreign Power, to a predetermined course. He is even so lenient as to admit that possibly the Administration acted within its constitutional right in prolonging the effect of the clauses which Congress had abrogated. But he distinctly charges the Secretary with arrogating to himself the exercise of powers neither delegated to his department nor to the Executive branch of the Government. The ground for this grave accusation is the fact that the Secretary has guaranteed impunity to British subjects engaged in fishing within the maritime jurisdiction of the United States, without any authority of law or public right whatever. The evidence in support of this charge is furnished by the diplomatic correspondence. Mr. West, having called the Secretary's attention to the fact that while the Colonial Governments had been asked to coarantee immunity from interference with American vessels in Canadian waters, similar privileges had not been conceded to Canadian vessels in American waters, Mr. Bayard replied: I understand also that the same immunity which is accorded by this agreement to the vessels belonging to the citizens of the United Staces engaged in fishing in British-American waters will be extended to the British vessels and subjects engaged in fishing in the waters

of the United States. It view of these facts Mr. Spofford deliberately charges Secretary Bayard with offending the sovereignty of the United States by attempting to deed away maritime rights and to guarantee immunity for their violation by foreigners. He pronounces the Secretary's action to be without the slightest warrant of law, and without the participation of the Senate. He considers the whole transaction, as well as the agreement, that the Government should forfeit its freedom of action and be bound to pursue a particular policy at a future day, a public scandal, and sententionsly remarks . " For offences less grievous against the majesty of the State there are not wanting precedents for impeachment in the parliamentary journals both of Great Britain and the

United States " We respectfully direct the attention of Congress to this indictment of the State Department framed by a Democratic leader of conspicuous ability and established reputation. If the Administration has exceeded its constitutional rights, nullified the action of Congress and sacrificed the sovereignty of the United States in giving away maritime rights, it should be called to account for so grave a misdemeanor. It is pad enough to have the British Minister making an easy dupe of the State Department and dictating passages of the President's Message. But a direct usurpation of power and an unconstitutional suspension of maritime rights are offences of the gravest nature which cannot be passed over in silence.

A French Cabinet is like ten pins-easy to put up and easy to knock down.

Squire is an amusing genius, and the ridiculous xhibitions he makes of himself furnish a curious ommentary on the process by which Democratic statesmen are manufactured in cases of emergency. His letter to Mayor Grace, revoking any letter of resignation that he may theretofore have written, of c arse, a confession that some big "boss" wrung such a paper from him as the price of something which has either been repaid or for which he no longer feels responsible. This is a sample of the kind of politics evolved out of the Democratic factional fights in New-York. It is one of the methods by which that grand principle known as "local self-government" is carried out-when a lot of political hucksters dicker and deal away the people's trusts. If Mayor Grace ever gets a chance at that resignation he ought to accept it so quickly as to make Squire's head swim.

If any man of Hubert O. Thompson's selection is appointed Sub-Treasurer, it will be well to see to it that his bond is good.

The Louisville Courier-Journal reported that the President had invited the Star-eyed Goddess of Reform to receive at the White House on New Year's Day. But the dispatches from Washington make no mention of any goddess answering to that name at all times as much want and as much suffer- participating in the New Year festivities at the will feel in painful duty bound to mail to Colonel Watterson a copy of his recent letter in which he proposes tests against the mandac - that is to say, the typographical errors of the press.

If the silver maniae could be cured by inoculation, what a promising lot of patients could be found among the Democrats in Congress.

Among the Brooklyn I-am-a-Democrat statesmen who went to Albany to witness the luanguration of Governor Hill was George H. Sterling. The carrespondents report that he was "conspicuous," But they neglect to state what it was that rendered him conspicuous. However, the public will not find it difficult to guess. Mr. Sterling was doubtless the observed of all observers owing to the fact that be went around with his belt full, not of revolvers, but of field glasses, which he kept anxiously consulting to see if he could discover that Port Wardenship to which Governor Hill appointed him early in November. When last observed Sterling was still vainly peering through his strongest leases.

It would have been better all round had many of the political flowers that were gathered by President Cleveland last year been left to blush uaseen in the copious solutude of their proper destiny.

A weather prophet of another age placed one of his predictions on record in this way:

"If Christmas Day on Friday be,
The first of winter bard shall be;
With frost and show, and with great flood,
But the end thereof it shall be good."

It is just as well that this prophet long ago was gathered to his fathers. Had he lived until now he might have been subjected to the mornification consequent upon being hung in effigy by the outraged small boy of the period. The small boy of the period received a sted for Christmas-for Christmas last, which came on Friday. The subsequent weather has not been "hard." It has been soft, and the absence of snow has transformed the small boy's sled into a hollow mockery. Men went about the streets yesterday greeting one another with the exclaim, "What delightful weather." The sufall boy listened to all such talk with a bitter sigh of dissent. Any weather prophet who is prepared to predict with confidence a long spell of showy weather for the rest of the winter can hear of fervent blessings for his head by address ing the small boy.

Commissioner Squire will not resign. Aside from that, however, the new year opens cheerily.

The only compliment which Governor Hill perantted himself to pay to the picture of himself presented to him by Brooklya admirers was "the frame is very handsome," It is impossible to unler stand how a man thus shown to be shy and diffideni could bring himself to conduct his own canvass for the Executive chair.

The familiar truth that genius is nurtured in the chool of adversity has just been again confirmed. Mr. II. Clay Baseom ran last year for Governor of this State on the Prohibition ticket. Owing to circumstances not under his own but quite under the outrol of his fellow-citizens, his canvass was not necessful. Mr. Bascom got left by a bandsome majority. What was the result? The result was that he proceeded to arown his sorrows in inventions. Turning at back upon the Dead Sea apples of statesmanship, he fixed his thoughts apon stoves, stoves to cook with, stoves to warm by; and accordingly among the patents lately granted is one to H. Clay Basesm for a cook stove and another to H. Clay Bascom for a parlor stove. There is always a good demand in our northern latitudes for improved non-partisan stoves so that there is no reason why Bascom should not do well-provided his parents are not as impracticable as the political party to which he belongs.

The Brooklyn Democrats at the inauguration resents I Governor Hill with an elaborate portrait f himself under which were the significant words I am a Democrat," The full and hoped-for effect This impressive scene may not be realized if they neglect to send Mr. Cleveland a marked copy of the new spager reports of it containing Senator Jacobs's remarks on the glory and honor there is in the title.

PERSONAL.

Another sensation about Savaria's mad monarch. Taking a solitary walk in the mountains be encountered savage bull which threatened to charge upon him forthwith he grasped a small log which tay at hand and placed kineself in the attitude of a soldier about to recaire an onemy upon his bayoner. Thereupon the ocil formed rail and fled. The adventure so pleased Ludwig that he drawged the log home and had himself photo-gra, ned in the attitude of defence.

Mr. John B. Gough reappeared on the lecture platform at Meirose, Mass, a few evenings ago, and introduced himself by explaining the cause of his long silence. "I appear to-night," he said, "for the first time in three hs, and for the first time in my life with a set of crockers in my mouth. I have dreaded greatly appear-ing before the public not under false cretences but under false teel." Reports say that Mr. Gough spoke " with all of his old cloquence and vigor."

The World (London) says that although he is an eminently seemble man, even his intimate friends scarcely expected to see Professor Jowett present at a " tobacco parliament" in Balliol Hall, when he favored the conpany with a short speech in language choke ! by emotion and tobacco-smoke, and departed to the tone of " For he's a jolly good fellow," played on the new organ which he has presented to the college. This new organ is at present a great feature in Oxford social life. Every Sunday night Mr. Farmer, well known to old Harrorians as their organist, and muste instructor, performs on the magnificent instrument, which is erected in the gallery of the hail, a selection of light and heavy music, and every Monday night the old Harrow among, "Follow up," "Yillow the King," "October," and others, are sunce by a demonstrative audience, who are permitted to smoke within the sacred precincts devoted to the consumption of college "swipes" and "commons."

Mr. Edgar L. Wakeman, formerly identified with The Current, of Chicago, explains and utterly denies the out reports affecting his integrity. "Several weeks ago." he writes from Detroit, "an old college friend, i Brooklyn physician, sent word to me if I could come there he would keep me at his home and cadeavor to restore my health; and I am now thus far toward that restore my heatth; and I am how thus far toward that ain to beig, having for my suprement aspiration the ionizing and hone to get well, so that I can work as no other man ever worked to par every creditor I owe and show a man's true gratitude to them and those who have recently aided affe. From the latter I have received \$143, which has keep me alive and is assisting no in getting where I pray God my health may be regained so that I may yet be of some good in the world—an't shall— although a few seem determined that I shall not."

THE TALK OF THE DAY

The twenty-nine colleges of Ohio taught 3,129 stulents last year, about 2 per cent of the young people of collegiate age in the State.

A three-year old boy's mother looked at him a little uriously the other day and asked: "What will you do when you become a man, 'Lonzo !" Quick as a flash, setzing on something essentially masnline, the youngster answered : "Go up in the bath-room and shave like papa,"

According to General Morin, the eminent French expert, the proper temperature in well-ventilated places is as follows : Nurseries, asylums and schools, 690; workshops, barracks and prisons, 59°; hospitals, 61° to 64° theatres and lecture-rooms, 660 to 690. In dwellings in

this country it has been the custom to keep the tempera-The Chinese are a peculiar people. When a Chinama: has a complaint against you he speaks English fluently. When you have a complaint against a Chinamen, he " no savvy."—[Boston Courier.

Pennsylvania enters the new year with four living ex-Governors,

Not even natural gas is a new discovery. Twenty five years ago a citizen of Findlay, Ohio, struck a vein of gas when he was diagning for water, and has since used it for lighting his house. Everybody in the town now employs it in place of fuel and the wood-chopper is unknown in the land. It costs about \$2.50 a month to heat a house of average size with the new fluid.

THE STORY OF THE BALLET GIRL.

en Music, heavenly maid was young,

The ballet girl, with silent tongue,
Was tripping on her rigid toes.
In much abbreviated clothes.
When David danced before the ark,
The ballet girl was in the lark;
Ere Nosh sailed o'er the deluged earth
Her charming pirouettes had birth;
Ere Eve was lost by scrpent's guils,
The ballet girl's cast-iron smile. Ere Eve was lost by scrpent's guile,
The ballet gir's cast-iron smile
Was fixed upon her palette face;
Ere sun or moon was set in place,
The ballet girl in choos danced.
The ballet girl who you entranced,
Whose charms you admired through your glass;
Yes, that bewitching, buxom lass,
Whose praise still lingers on your tongue,
Is yet, comparatively, young.
For ev'n the world's not old, you know—
Only six thousand years or so.

—[Boston Transcript.

-(Boston Transcript. The syndicate of Eastern capitalists which recently purchased the old Government gun factory and armory at Harper's Ferry is preparing to erect an immense manufacturing establishment there. The water power fur-

nished by the Potomac and the Shenandoah is estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000 herse power. The syndicate expects to turn out manufactured articles of all kinds at prices lower than they can be made elsewhere, even with the aid of natural gas.

The county in Fierids that has the fewest doctors has also the smallest death rate. The natives are trying to decide which of these facts is cause and which effect. The Indian papits at the Carlisle Barracks School this

year number 494 and represent thirty-six tribes. THE LAND OF THE MAN IN THE MOON. There's a country remarkably quaint and queer,
Where the air won't support a billoon,
And everything's just as it isn't here—
'Its the Land of the Man in the Moon.
There people don't bother with "parties" at all.
The crop of great states means acceedingly small,
Bank officers never flee toward Montreal
Lathe Land of the Man in the Moon.

The ladies all make most delightful wives. In the Land of the Man is the Moon; The milkmen are honest, the liquors are pure. No agents beset you with plans to insure, Quack doctors don't promise such aliment to care in the Land of the Man in the Moon.

The men who instigate the revolutions in Mexico are in many cases professional amugajers and it is only when the Government tries to put an end to their thrifts trade that they pose as patriols.

- Rufus Rood.

Texas lany (after a short journey on the railroad)—
"Why. John, they've got a new conductor on the carg,
and he's a Boston man."
Texas gent.—"How d'ye know he's a Boston man f"
T. L. (with a surgle of delight)—"Why, when he came
round for my farche lifted hiscap and said, "Excase me,
madam, but I would exteem it a favor if you would
kindly oblige me with your fielest." So different from the
old way of 'Chuck me your passishoard." Til never ride
with any other conductor after this."
T. G. (mentally)—"That fellow'il be having all the
women running after him. He'il have to be shot."—
(Boston Courier.

THE HIAWATRA INDIAN POLICY. THE HIAWATRA INDIAN POLICY.

Give the Indian to the sarmy,

Give the red man to the soldier,

Then shut off his fire-water;

Teil him that the barroom's nowhere;

Teil him that the barroom's nowhere;

Teil him that the must hos potatoes,

Pat in wheat and be a swineherd,

Teach his maidens butter-making,

Pie construction, roller skating;

How to wear a new fall bonner;

How to don the gorzeous sealstin;

Teil him that if he'd a dude be.

He must have a cane and mow some,

Teil him that the daily papers.

He must read, that he may hive more—

More about his whe's dear nother;

More about his whe's dear nother;

More about his whe's dear nother;

More about polities, and so forth.

Thus the Indian, thus the red man

Shail become a noble pale-face,

—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Springfield Union states that Bates College was the first co-educational college in New-England. It was iong pointed at as " the college that had a woman and nigger student." Now it has twenty-seven womes students and is raising money to endow a professional chair to be filled by a woman.

Chief Slackmore, of the Pittsburg police force, says that his town offers handsome indusements to the immi gration of thieves. As fast as he accests them they employ a lawyer who for \$10 or \$15 secures in every case a writ of habeas corpus and his ell-uts go forth to rename their industry. When a writ is asked for the re lease of a prisoner the judges send no notice to the police department and the accused has everything his wn way.

"A pretty thing in gloves," said she,
"I wish to get a perfect glove." said he,
"The prettlest things in gloves," said he,
"Are those white hands of yours, my love."
—[American Bar.

A lively quarrell between the retiring and newly ap pointed postmuster at Ripon, Wis., has been seitled in a vay that satisfies everybody. The son of the one will marry the daughter of the other and thus the office will remain in the family.

Be careful or your date,
For just as sure as fate,
You'll make the usual mix;
And no matter how you strive
Not to write it '85,
You'll fail to write it '86,
—[Boston Transcript.

DRAMATIC NOTES. The Sparks Company, acting in "A Bunch of Keys,"

will appear at the People's Theatre on January 4. Thu entertainment has been a long time before the public, and it still retains its popularity. Mr. Charles Gayler's new play of "The Bohemian"

may be seen during the week of January 4, at the Criterion Theatre in Brookiyn. Miss Anderson has drawn crowded houses during the

week at the Brooklyn Theatre. Last night she acted Pauline, in "The Laty of Lyons." Her engagement will close on Saturday, with Rosslind in the afternoon and Pauline in the evening. Next week Miss Anderson will act in Philadelphia at the Chastnat Opera House. Attention is again directed to the fact that the 100th

consecutive performance of "Evangeline" occurs at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-day.

A one-act play called "A Test," by Philip Bourks larston and A. Nelson, has been acted in England. Mr. Marston is the son of the famous dramatist, Dr. Westland Marston. The plot of "The Test" is stated as follows: The wife of a country doctor has reason to suspect that her husband's love is being estranged from his through the counter-attraction of a fair and interesting patient, who has recently arrived in the village under she orders her servant to tell him that she has been skiled by a flash of fightning. On receipt of this startling intelligence the husband rushes out to find her body, and failing returns home—n.d. His wife fluts him to a state of acute mania, and upon this tableau the curtain fails."

A PAINTING OF MISS ANDERSON.

Many friends of Frank D. Millet accepted an invitation to his studio on Thursday afternoon to meet his friend J. Forbes Robertson and see the picture of Miss Mary Anderson painted by Mr. Robertson. The portrait is a three-quarter length of the actress sitting in portrait is a three-quarter length of the actress sitting a a brown wickerwork chair. The face has a meditative, pensive appearance, and in the opinion of most of the visitors, a majority of whom were personal friends of the fair sitter, was an excellent likeness. Mr. Robertson painted the picture while in New York during his en-carement as Mass Anderson's leading man. The picture will shortly be sent for exhibition to the Grosvenor Gallery, London. MR. BLAINE'S BOOK ALMOST THROUGH THE PRESS

Norwich, Conn., Jan. 1 (Special) .- Various unfounded statements have recently been set affoat to the effect that James G. Blarne would not complete the second volume of his "Twenty years of Congress." Rumors of that nature may be unequalifiedly and authoritatively dealed. Mr. Blains has been more deliberate with the second volume than was expected, but the work will prove that the delay was for the purpose of giving it a careful finish and literary polish. If it had been necessary strictly to adhere to the contract, the As it is, the book will be ready for issue sometime this nonth, probably in the latter half. The manuscript is all in, but the last proofs have not yet been revised by the work and is pushing the printers. The second volume, it is understood, will be considerably larger than the first. The first volume contained 646 pages. The second will contain over 700 pages. It covers the administration of Johnson, Grant and Hayes and the reconstruction and resumption periods. The volume will be of great interest. The chapters on Johnson will adtract special attention in attributing Johnson's remarkable change of attitude toward the South to the powerful logic and magnetism of Secretary Seward, he will throw an entirely new light on that much controverted subject. His chapter on the on that much controverted subject. His chapter on the impeachment of Johnson, a measure for which Mr. Blaine voted, as shown by The Congressional thole, will, it is believed, reflect a revised opinion. What he will say of the Republican party will show the impartial spirit in which the historian has done its work. He discusses, it is said, in a trenchant style the conduct of England in the Alabama affairs.

WHERE THE CHARITY WOULD COME IN. From The Syracuse Standard.
Professor Smaner wishes to discuss the tariff for charty's sake. The charity would be in listening.

GENERAL CARR'S OFFICIAL RECORD. General Carr has made a careful, conservative, honest, and in every way acceptable Secretary of State. He retires with the good wishes and compliments of the people of the State, and more especially of thousands here in Albany (which is the citr of his birth), who have learned to know what manner of man he is.

SCARCELY TIME TO GET GOING AGAIN.
When a holiday fails on a Friday, Saturday is of ne

OH, FOR SNOW:

From The Cincinnati Times Star.

Tobogganing is a lively sort of sport and has well favor in Boston, St. Paul and other far Northern cities. There is only one thing lacking—snow. They say that on a mud course the toboggan will not tobog.

POSSIBLY.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle.

The LL. D. lately given to Secretary Bayard by v. rious colleges probably means "Lover of Left Diplomatists."

NOT HIS FIRST CHOICE, PERHAPS. There will undoubtedly be an earthquake in Texas when Colonel Tom Oblitree hears it announced that Eit Perkins will write his life.

THE POWER OF MIND OVER MUSCLE. From The Baltimore American.

The classic culture of Boston is having its effect. All the big pugilists are posing on the stage as Greek gods. THE TONE OF THE PRESS IMPROVING.

The modern newspaper is far more accurate and truthful and candid than the sheets of thirty and and

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S FORGETFULNESS.

From The Albany Evening Journal.

The President in a letter to the editor of Puck, denying a false statement, writes: "I don't think there ever was a time when newspaper lying was so general and see